

Managing Emergencies

SCENE MANAGEMENT

and

INCIDENT COMMAND

or

I think I am in charge but
am I really?

Managing Emergencies

Hazardous Materials Events have
Three Main Risks:

- Health
- Fire
- Reactivity

Managing Emergencies

Major Operational Goals in any
emergency response are to:

- Save Lives and limit casualties
- Protect the Environments
- Limit Damage to Property
- Restore area to normal as soon as possible

Managing Emergencies

Remember: Be part of the solution,
not the problem

- Know your limits
- If you need help or think you might – call for it early.

Managing Hazardous Materials Emergencies

Tactical Operations/Priorities Acronym
12 items that must be addressed

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| ▪ S - Safety | ▪ P - Protective Clothing |
| ▪ I - Isolate | ▪ C - Confine, Contain, Control |
| ▪ N - Notify | ▪ P - Protective Actions |
| ▪ C - Command | ▪ D - Decontaminate |
| ▪ I - Identify | ▪ D - Document |
| ▪ A - Action Plan | ▪ D - Dispose |

Managing Emergencies

First Operational Thought is Safety

- Think Safety with Every Breath
- Go Slow = don't hurry and get hurt
- Use Recognized Safety Procedures
- Be Aware of Secondary and Tertiary Hazards
- Ensure Backup Plans for Failure of Safety Devices
- Maintain a "Mental Safe Approach Tactic" while on Scene

Managing Emergencies

Do:

- Think Safety and Consider it a Big Deal
- Report Your Location
- Stay Uphill, Upwind, and Upgrade
- Isolate and Deny Entry to non-essential and unprotected personnel
- Establish Perimeters and Observe Zones
- Notify and Request Assistance Early
- Establish Command & Practice Unity of Command

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Do:

- Complete Identification and Assessment
- Have Alternative Plans and Consider no Action
- Recognize your Limits
- Forecast your intervention and expect change
- Weigh Risk Vs Gain
- Wear Protective Clothing
- Maintain Control of the Incident

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Do:

- Evacuate and warn public Early
- Decontaminate & Document before Demobilization
- Communicate & Coordinate with other agencies
- Ensure the Safety of All On-Scene Personnel

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Don't:

- Be Overly Aggressive
- Have a Negative Safety Attitude
- Get Coaxed into a Bad Situation
- Act without a Plan
- Lose Sight of your Mission
- Act on Emotion
- Touch, Breathe, or Swallow it

Managing Emergencies?



Managing Emergencies

Don't:

- Confuse Rescue with Evacuation
- Intervene Unless You're Sure of a Positive Outcome
- Drive through Spills or Clouds
- Pick Up or Move Containers Needlessly
- Key in On Only One Hazard

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Don't:

- Take Victims to the Incident
- Be Lulled into a False Sense of Security
- Fail to Completely Manage the Incident

Managing Emergencies

Emergencies Require Good Scene Organization / Management Systems:

- The purpose of a Scene Management System is to provide a workable system for All Responders to use in order to make the Most Efficient Use of Resources, to Minimize the Impacts of the Incident.
- Goal: Intervene and Better Protect Life, Environment and Property

Managing Emergencies

Common Organization and Management Systems:

- ICS or SEMS and NIMS
- Benefits: Primarily for an Efficient and Effective Scene Management System when handling a Multi-Faceted Response Involving Many People with Different Responsibilities

HSPD-5



- On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System.
- NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents.

Command and Management

NIMS standard incident management structures are based on three key organizational systems:

- The **Incident Command System (ICS)**, which defines the operating characteristics, management components, and structure of incident management organizations throughout the life cycle of an incident
- **Multi-agency Coordination Systems**, which define the operating characteristics, management components, and organizational structures of supporting entities
- **Public Information Systems**, which include the processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during emergency situations

Managing Emergencies

ICS ORGANIZATION

Five Major ICS Sections and Functions:

- **COMMAND (IC)**
Overall Management
When outside agencies come in the Facility is likely not still in charge
- **OPERATIONS SECTION**
Manages tactical Operation
- **PLANNING/INTEL SECTION**
Does Incident Action Planning

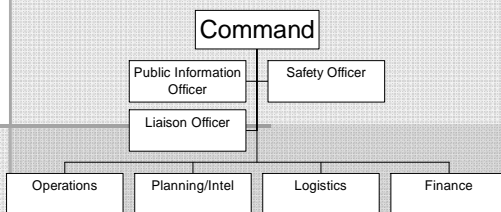
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ICS ORGANIZATION (CON'T)

- LOGISTICS SECTION
Procures Incident Resources Needs
- FINANCE/ADMIN SECTION
Manages incident financial aspects

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INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM



Managing Emergencies

Command Staff Include:

- Incident Commander (IC)
- Liaison Officer
- Public Information Officer
- Safety Officer
- Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance

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Incident Commander (IC)

- In charge of the direct management of all incident operations and related activities
- California Highway Patrol has incident command/Scene management responsibilities for all highway and unincorporated roadways
 - Defined under CVC section 2454
- Ranking fire person on scene has IC responsibility for off highway responses

Single Incident Command

When an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap,

The incident should be managed by a single Incident Commander who has overall incident management responsibility.

Unified and Area Command

In some situations, NIMS recommends variations in incident management.

The two most common variations involve the use of:

- Unified Command
- Area Command.

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Unified Command

- Used when there is more than one agency with a management responsibility that cannot be delegated
 - **Individuals in the Unified Command Post should be able to speak for, and commit the resources of, their respective organizations**
- Business management should ALWAYS be part of a Unified Command System

What is Area Command?



An **Area Command** is an organization established to:

- Oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being managed by an ICS organization.
- Oversee the management of large incidents that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Area Commands are particularly relevant to public health emergencies because these incidents are typically:

- Not site specific.
- Not immediately identifiable.
- Geographically dispersed and evolve over time.

These types of incidents call for a coordinated response, with large-scale coordination typically found at a higher jurisdictional level.

Managing Emergencies

- **State Agency Coordinators (SAC)**
 - On Highway CHP
 - Off Highway Department of Fish & Game
 - **Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)**
 - Coastal Areas US Coast Guard
 - Inland Areas US EPA
- DOE and DOD may provide the OSC for their incidents

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Liaison Officer

- Responsible for interacting with representatives from assisting or coordinating agencies
- Provides a point of contact for assisting or cooperating Agency Representatives
- Assures notifications are conducted

Public Information

- During emergencies the public may receive information from a variety of sources.
- The mechanism established by ICS/NIMS for ensuring that information the public receives is accurate, coordinated, timely, and easy to understand is through the use of a Public Information Officer (PIO).

Public Information

Public Information Officer

- Primary role is to provide emergency instructions and critical information through the media to the effected public
- Provide interviews for the IC to the Media
- PIO should be integral part of the command staff
- PC 409.5 allows access to credentialed members of the media.

Public Information

- The PIO coordinates public information by establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Using the JIC as a central location, information can be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions and agencies and among all government partners, the private sector, and nongovernmental agencies.

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Safety Officer

- Function is to assess hazardous and unsafe situations and develop measures for assuring personnel safety.
- Mandated position under OSHA

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Operations Section

- Operations officer is responsible for the direct management of all incident tactical activities
- Takes direction from the Incident Commander
- Implements strategies developed by the Planning section

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In-House Hazmat Team

- Report to the Operations officer
Do you have one?
- HIRT loves it if you have a well trained in-house team
- We prefer to team up with them to make entries since they know where we are going
- And how YOUR processes really work

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Planning Section

- Pre-incident planning involves clearly defining capabilities, roles and responsibilities
- Responsible for collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information about the incident to appropriate emergency responders
- Develops alternative tactical operations, conducts planning meetings and action reports
- Prepares for the next operational period

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Logistics Section

- Acquires and maintains the necessary resources to support the overall incident
- Orders all resources for related off-incident locations
 - Facilities
 - Special Expertise
 - Transportation
 - Supplies
 - Equipment
 - Fuel
 - Feeding
 - Communications
 - Medical support services

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Finance Section

- Acquires funding to pay for resources and/or cleanup expenses at an incident
- Whenever possible the Responsible Party should bear all the financial costs associated with the incident

Information Flow and the Command Post (CP)

Typical Process of Implementing and Expanding ICS:

- ICS Implemented by and Starts with the IC (Top Down System)
- ICS Expands based on the MANAGER'S NEEDS OF THE INCIDENT ONLY
- **If you are not in the CP to hear what is happening, you won't have any say in how it happens.**

Information Flow and the Command Post (CP)

- Establish the CP as soon as Possible
- Purpose of the CP is to Provide Center for Better Scene Management, Coordination, Communication and Control
- Each Key Response Agency Should Provide a Person at the CP
- **INCLUDING the facility with the problem**

Information Flow and the Command Post (CP)

- Locate CP Away from the Scene but must be Able to Communicate with the incident;
 - **Within Security Capabilities and Large Enough Area for all Involved**
- Need One Safe CP for everyone to operate from

Information Flow and the Command Post (CP)

- Establish “ Staging Area” as a Safe Haven for Assisting Agency Units to Check-In and Temporarily “Hold” Until Assignment is Given
- Locate Staging Upwind and Uphill within a Three Minute Availability Status

Information Flow and the Command Post (CP)

Information Flow from All Sections Ultimately Goes to the IC at the CP



- Communicate with the IC when
- Mission is Accomplished
- You Need More Resources to Accomplish Your Mission
- There is a “Significant Event” the IC Needs to Know
- When Requested to Give a Situation Report/Update

Managing Emergencies

Incident Action Plan

Action Planning is Required for Haz-Mat Events:

- Required in California Code of Regulations 5192
- IAPs depend on Management By Objectives to accomplish response tactics.
- These objectives are communicated throughout the organization and are used to:
 - Develop and issue assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols.
 - Direct efforts to attain the objectives in support of defined strategic objectives

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Action Planning is Required for Haz-Mat Events (Cont):

- Action Planning is Simply a "Risk Assessment" "Risk Vs Gains"
- The "Action Plan" Identifies the Specific Problem and Available Resources and Makes the Best Use of those Resources to minimize Impacts on Life, Environment and Property

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Action Planning is Required for Haz-Mat Events (Cont):

- Remember Intelligence Vs Information
- Intelligence is based on Information that is:
 - **Verified**
 - **Organized**
 - **Analyzed**
 - **Prioritized**
 - **Useful for Valid Identification and Hazard Assessment**

Emergency Operations Centers

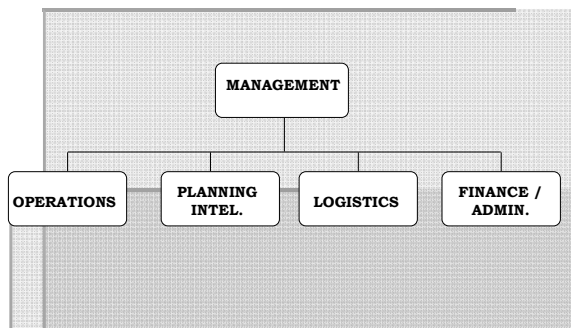
EOC organization and staffing is flexible, but should include:

- Coordination
- Communications
- Resource dispatching and tracking
- Information collection, analysis and dissemination

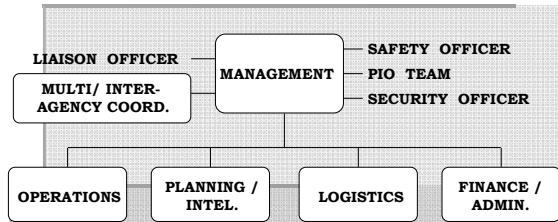
Emergency Operations Centers

- EOCs may also support multi-agency coordination and joint information activities.
- EOCs may be staffed by personnel representing multiple jurisdictions and functional disciplines.
- The size, staffing, and equipment at an EOC will depend on the size of the jurisdiction, the resources available, and the anticipated incident needs.

SEMS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS :



TYPICAL SEMS EOC ORGANIZATION :



ICS simplified



QUESTIONS
